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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT TACOMA

10 JAMES STAPLES, et al.,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND
14 HEALTH SERVICES, et al.,

15 Defendants.

Case No. C07-5443RJB

AMENDED ORDER
VACATING ORDER
GRANTING
PRO HAC VICE STATUS
AND ORDER
REGARDING SEALING
OF DOCUMENTS

16 This matter comes before the court on the Order to Show Cause issued on September 2, 2008
17 (Dkt. 44) and on the response thereto (Dkt. 47).

18 For many, many years, states have limited the practice of law to members of the bar in order to
19 protect the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. In the State of Washington,
20 this was accomplished by the State Bar Act, RCW 2.48, and the adoption of Rules of Professional
21 Conduct. The federal courts followed suit by adopting rules for admission to practice before the federal
22 courts of this district. *See* Western District of Washington Local Rule 2. As part of its duty to protect the
23 public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons, the Western District of Washington has
24 relied upon Washington State statutes and rules, as is reflected throughout General Rule 2. Also as part
25 of its duty, this district has granted permission for lawyers admitted in other states to participate in
26 particular cases under certain requirements and restrictions. *See* Western District of Washington Local
27 General Rule 2(d). As is reflected in General Rule 2(d), application for permission to participate in a
28 particular case is made by a filing with the clerk that sets forth certain information. The clerk approves or

1 disapproves such application, in the first instance. In this case, the clerk authorized the admission of
2 Anne Sulton to participate in this case, in spite of the fact that there were warning signs on Ms. Sulton's
3 application that her admission should have been questioned.

4 Western District of Washington Local General Rule 2(d) provides, in pertinent part, that "any
5 member of good standing of the bar of any court of the United States . . . and who neither resides nor
6 maintains an office for the practice of law in the Western District of Washington normally will be
7 permitted, upon application, and upon a showing of particular need, to appear and participate in a
8 particular case . . ." While the rule provides that such out-of-state bar members will normally be
9 permitted to appear and participate if the requirements are met, it follows that if the requirements are not
10 met, they would normally not be allowed to appear and participate. The requirements are: no residence
11 in the Western District of Washington; no maintenance of an office for the practice of law in the Western
12 District of Washington; and a showing of particular need. The record herein indicates that Ms. Sulton
13 falls short on all three requirements.

14 First, Ms. Sulton is clearly a "resident" of this district. In a May 2007 email, she indicated that
15 she resides in Olympia, WA, which is within this district. She is registered to vote in this district. She
16 has a Washington State Driver's License. She lives here between 10 and 20 percent of her time, in a
17 home owned by a family member. The Secretary of State's website
18 (www.secstate.wa.gov/elections/faq2.aspx) is instructive in this regard. One cannot register to vote in
19 this state unless that person is a resident, and once residence is established, it exists until a new residence
20 is established. Further, absence from the state on business does not affect the question of a person unless
21 the right to vote has been claimed or exercised elsewhere.

22 Of similar interest is the Washington Department of Revenue's website (www.dor.wa.gov), which
23 indicates that the State Department of Revenue presumes that a person is a resident of Washington if she
24 is registered to vote in this state, or if she has a Washington State Driver's License.

25 Whether one would be qualified for in-state tuition or where one's will might be probated on
26 death, are not relevant to the basic issue of residence.

27 Ms. Sulton offers no information that she has a residence other than in this district.

28 Second, Ms. Sulton appears to maintain a law office in this district. She is admitted to practice in

1 Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin State Bar Association Lawyer Directory indicates that her address is
2 “Sulton Law Offices” with a Post Office Box in Olympia, WA. Ms. Sulton is also admitted in Colorado
3 and the Colorado Supreme Court Lawyer Directory also indicates that the address of the Sulton Law
4 Offices is in Olympia, WA. The Findlaw.com directory goes one step further. It lists the Sulton Law
5 Offices in Olympia, WA, with the P.O. Box address and also refers to her office as “an Olympia,
6 Washington litigation and appeals law firm.” The reference to Ms. Sulton’s office being in Olympia,
7 WA, appears on various pleadings in various cases, and in news articles, and perhaps most importantly, in
8 her pleadings filed in this case. She recites her identification as Anne T. Sulton, Ph.D., J.D., Sulton Law
9 Offices, P.O. Box 2763, Olympia, WA, 98507, (360) 870-6000. Any reader who sees a reference to
10 Sulton Law Offices and an Olympia P.O. Box, and a Western Washington area code, would assume that
11 the occupant of those offices was admitted to practice, and practicing law, in Washington State.

12 Ms. Sulton is not admitted to practice in Washington State.

13 Third, in her application for leave to appear *pro hac vice* (Dkt. 10), she listed, in response to the
14 question, “The particular need for my appearance and participation is:” “I am appearing as lead counsel.”
15 That is hardly a sufficient showing of a particular need to appear and participate. In her Response to the
16 Order to Show Cause (Dkt. 47), Ms. Sulton states, at page 6, “I believe I am the only person in the nation
17 experienced in employment discrimination litigation and familiar with the complex criminal/juvenile
18 justice issues that are inextricably intertwined with the plaintiff’s employment discrimination claims.”
19 That somewhat grandiose statement does not explain how such complex issues are inextricably
20 intertwined with plaintiff’s claims. A review of the complaint indicates that this appears to be a
21 somewhat routine employment discrimination and retaliation case. Even with the additional information
22 Ms. Sulton provides, she has not shown a particular need to appear in this case.

23 The court does not wish to make any findings here about possible violation of the Washington
24 Rules of Professional Conduct. A review of RPC 5.5, however, raises substantial issues. In particular,
25 *see* RPC 5.5(b)(1) & (2), and Comment 4.

26 This court is not unsympathetic with individual who practices law or engages in other businesses
27 or professions that are national - or international - in scope, where the individuals do not maintain a single
28 office and reside wherever they happen to be, so long as a computer terminal is available. Regardless of

1 such trends, states - and this state - license lawyers, and courts - including this court - must supervise
2 lawyers to protect the public.

3 It appears that for all of the foregoing reasons, the Order Admitting Anne Sulton as *pro hac vice*
4 attorney for plaintiffs herein should be vacated.

5 Pursuant to the General Order of the Court Regarding Public Access to Electronic Case Files
6 (filed 5/29/03), the parties are to redact the following information from documents and exhibits before
7 filing: Dates of Birth - redact to the year of birth; Names of Minor Children - redact to the initials; Social
8 Security Numbers - redact to the last four digits; Financial Accounting Information - redact to the last
9 four digits. The General Order was issued pursuant to the official policy on privacy adopted by the
10 Judicial Conference of the United States and can be found on the court's website
11 (<http://www.wawd.uscourts.gov>). *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2.

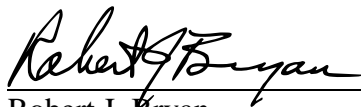
12 The exhibit accompanying the Declaration of Kathryn M. Battuello (Dkt. 43), contains
13 information that must be redacted from public documents. In order to restrict access to the private and
14 confidential information that has made its way into the record in an expeditious manner, the clerk of court
15 is directed hereby to seal Docket No. 43. The parties are directed to promptly review all previously filed
16 documents to insure that they do not contain additional information that should have been redacted. The
17 parties shall make every effort to avoid such public disclosures of confidential information in the future.

18 As a result of the filing of Docket No. 43, a portion of the record is now sealed, which is
19 inconsistent with the public's right of access. The defendants are therefore ordered to file, within 10
20 days of the date of this order, a redacted version of Docket No. 43.

21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and to any
23 party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

24 DATED this 10th day of September, 2008.

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27 Robert J. Bryan
28 United States District Judge